

## BIG SANDY NEWS.

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M. F. CONLEY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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Friday, August 7, 1914.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. WAUGH as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney of the 32nd Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the primary of August, 1915.

We are authorized to announce E. C. SULLIVAN, of Lawrence county, as a candidate for the nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney for the 32nd Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

## G. W. CASTLE FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

G. W. Castle, of Lawrence county, announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney for the 32nd Judicial District, primary election in August 1915, earnestly requesting the support of all Democrats of the district.

We are authorized to announce W. D. O'NEAL, JR., as a candidate for the nomination for Circuit Judge of the 32nd Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

If there had been a Woodrow Wilson to handle that Balkan trouble there would be no war between Austria and Serbia.—Elizabethtown News.

At Allingdale, W. Va., two neighbors fought a duel to the death over a live fence. The undertaker removed both combatants but the fence remains.

Friends of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which has been temporarily side-tracked in the Senate for anti-trust legislation, have agreed to make a superhuman effort to pass the bill at this session of Congress, rather than leave it to the mercy of the short session which convenes the first Monday in December.

With all Europe engaged in what seems will be the bloodiest war of the ages the United States is at peace with all the world. Uncle Sam is a deeply interested but quiet looker-on, ready to arbitrate if called upon, but taking no sides. Every new day shows the wisdom of President Wilson when he declined to heed the vaporing of Jingos and the maunders of the disgruntled.

It is reported that thousands of forerunners in America are going back to Europe to fight for their native land. It will be just as well for the United States if some of them conclude not to return to this country. Nearly all the disorders and unrest and trouble which has occurred in the minor regions and in the big cities has been caused by the foreign element. The day is coming when the United States must no longer be the stop jar of Europe.

England has declared war on Germany following the refusal of the Germans to observe the neutrality of Belgium in the conflict now raging in Europe. Germany and Austria-Hungary are now arrayed in a titanic struggle with Russia, England, France, Serbia and Montenegro. The other nations of Europe are mobilizing their forces rapidly, although they have not actually declared war. The feeling of unrest extends even to Japan, and the United States is now the only power that is not likely to be involved in any way. The Germans are reported to have continued their invasion of Belgium in the march toward France. Due to the strict censorship little news of actual engagements has been obtained so far. In a speech to his Imperial Parliament Emperor William of Germany declared that he mobilized his troops with a heavy heart, but war had been forced upon his people.

All the power of the American Government, in co-operation with the financiers of the country, was used yesterday to provide relief for the Americans stranded abroad. It is now planned to send \$2,500,000 in gold from the Treasury on the cruiser Tennessee. In addition the express companies and bankers will send between six and eight million dollars abroad to their agents at the same time. The most serious problem at present is to find vessels enough to bring the Americans home.

## THE MENACE OF FLIES.

Flies play an important part in the transmission of disease. They can carry a disease from one person to another, from an animal to a person, from one animal to another, or from a person to an animal. A fly can carry thousands of germs on its feet, depositing some of these on everything it touches. The majority of these germs may be harmless, but the possibility that there may be some disease germs among them is the point to be kept in mind.

Another way in which flies and other insects do a great deal of damage is by the worry they cause an animal. One fly can cause a horse or cow a great deal of annoyance. Think what a hundred flies can do. The solution of the fly question lies in the destruction of their breeding places, of which the manure pile can be taken as a good example. This would seem to suggest just one more good reason for the proper disposal of manure, which may be but for other insects and different forms of bacteria, as the germs of certain diseases leave the bodies of the affected animal with the bowel discharges.

Don't allow the flies any spot in which to make a home. Clean up every particle of the manure about the premises and keep it cleaned up, by removing it every day to the fields.

## WE BLUSH AS WE BOW.

Big Sandy News:—

I trust the modesty of the proprietor of the prize weekly newspaper in Kentucky will not cause this article to be dumped into the waste basket, because I think it is on a subject that deserves attention.

I wonder whether or not the people of Lawrence county and the Big Sandy Valley fully appreciate the Big Sandy News. Do we realize how much it means to have published here the paper that holds the State prize for being the best country weekly paper in Kentucky? Or do we take it as a matter of small importance? We are so accustomed to it that it comes to us that we probably often express through this paper our satisfaction over the success of mountain people who go out into the world and win, but do we not overlook some of the accomplishments at home? Here is one enterprise that has come into competition in this contest with every similar one in the State. It has won first prize. Also, it has attained the largest circulation of any country newspaper in Kentucky, a distinction that is remarkable, when you consider this the mountains are supposed to contain so many illiterate persons.

All honor to the Big Sandy News! It has put Louisa on the map. It has helped largely to advertise Eastern Kentucky's riches. It has worked faithfully for the general uplift of the mountain people. It is Louisa's most important enterprise. From a small beginning it has forced its way steadily to the top of Kentucky's list. How few of us, probably, have ever stopped to think of the unremitting toil and effort, long hours and heavy drudgery required to accomplish the results that have been won by the Big Sandy News. Rivals and competitors in this and other Eastern Kentucky counties have come and gone in astonishing numbers, but the NEWS comes to us with the regularity of the sun, filled "chuck full" of clean news and wholesome reading of various kinds.

I have been told that no other country office in Kentucky has such excellent mechanical equipment as the Big Sandy News. It is our duty as citizens to throw our business to this institution. The spirit of enterprise shown by its owner guarantees to us that the more business the paper gets the better and larger he will make the paper, and the larger will be its usefulness to the public.

I was awakened to the importance of this enterprise by the advice heard from a stranger who travels over the country a good deal. Hence this article, which I ask you to publish as a simple matter of justice.

MOUNTAINEER.

## RURAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

A Sanitary survey of the rural schools in Orange county, Virginia, was made and the results have been summarized in a bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Education. A paragraph relating to school attendance reads as follows:

"The school population of Orange county is recorded as 4,008, and upon this basis State school funds are apportioned to it; but the inspectors were unable to find from the records of the schools more than 2,609 enrolled. From the face of the returns, therefore, it would seem that 1,399 children were absolutely avoiding the public schools of this county; but worse than this, the inspectors found only 1,793 present in the forty-nine schools visited. If education in rural Virginia is taken with so little seriousness by parents and children as this state of things seems to indicate, something very radical must be done to meet the situation. If 30 per cent. of the whites and 40 per cent. of the colored enrollment are absent habitually from schools having only a six months' session, the future of such communities must be socially very dubious, for the percentage of ignorance which a continuance of these conditions must bring forth will act as a clog to all progress. Perhaps the location of so many of these school buildings in uninviting places and the absence of anything attractive either outside or inside of their walls may furnish the clue to much of the indifference."

Commenting on the foregoing statement the Courier-Journal says: "So many of the rural schoolhouses in Kentucky are utterly without attraction that it is not to be wondered at that attendance is poor. Like the buildings described in the foregoing extract many of the Kentucky schools are located in uninviting or out-of-the-way places. In some cases the roads are bad; in others there are no roads at all.

The forlorn little "deestrick" schoolhouses, with their lack of equipment and their unattractive surroundings are places to be avoided rather than sought. They are so numerous and so utterly inadequate to the needs of their communities that they should be abolished by consolidation wherever such a movement is practicable.

Where consolidation for any reason is not deemed advisable they should be supplanted by better buildings, better located and equipped. Consolidation invariably increases rural school attendance. There is no incentive to large attendance in a school building which does not properly accommodate the district school population.

## RUNNING NEWSPAPERS.

Discussing on some recent newspaper failures, the Sturgis News-Democrat is moved to remark:

"Even the noted Munsey of magazine fame, failed to make a big newspaper go. However, this does not deter or discourage hundreds of others without ability, experience or capital from trying it out."

There is no business wherein ability, experience and capital are more needed than in the publication of a newspaper. But did you ever stop to think how many papers are being run without these essential elements of newspaper success? It is not so easy nowadays as it used to be to start a paper without capital, but there are a few places left where this can be done. As for experience and ability—well, did you ever see a human being anywhere who didn't feel competent to run a newspaper even though he didn't know a galley from a grab-hook?

For Fire Insurance in an Old Line Company see G. R. Burgess at the Louisa National Bank.

## HENRY FORD ON PRESENT BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Henry Ford, the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer, whose rise in the business world is one of the most remarkable achievements of the American genius and whose ten million dollar profit-sharing plan has made him a national character, recently visited the White House and had a conference with President Wilson.

Here is what Mr. Ford said about present business conditions: "I believe and I think practically every other business man believes, that most of the evils aimed at in the President's program exist and ought to be obviated. I am convinced that it would be for the best interests of the country to pass the anti-trust legislation. I think it would have a settling effect and would aid in bringing on the extra prosperity to which the country is entitled. I hope Congress will finish the work before it adjourns."

There is absolutely nothing wrong with business. The only trouble is that some people only cheer up and attend to their business pessimistic. If everyone would only cheer up and attend to his business this calamity talk would stop immediately.

"My own business is fifty per cent better than it was last year!"

Mr. Ford also told the President that he saw no evidence of any sort of business depression, psychologically or otherwise, and that in his opinion business was getting better all the time.

## LUKE McLUKE SAYS

There is a whole lot in a name. Twenty years ago the section hands on the railroads wore cheap outfits known as Sand Hog and Grease Monk suits. Now the railroad officials are wearing the same thing, but they have changed the name to Palm Beach suits.

A man may have a little respect for an ory mutt who sets fire to an orphan asylum. But a guy who catches four of a kind when you are holding a pat full house is seven degrees lower than a Siwash Indian who feeds his baby on snakes.

Charity and First Aid to the Heathen should begin at home. While Mother is out collecting funds to Educate the Solomon Islanders Father will wake up and discover that his pet comb and brush are filled with Mother's hair, and Father will proceed to forget all about his Education and cure a blue streak in seventeen South Sea dialects.

There are all sorts of people in the world, including the man who gets a lot of consolation out of the rumor that Jawn Dee Rockefeller can't eat anything.

One trouble with this world is that the fellows who are most in need of advice are those who are always trying to give it away.

When a boy hears two men speak of the Good Old Days he imagines they are referring to the period when there were knot holes in the fences around the big league ball parks.

A woman who thinks she is marrying for money often realizes later on that she is earning about \$4 or \$5 a week for eighteen hours' work per day.

What has become of the old-fashioned saloonkeepers who used to give away two pretzels with every nickel can of beer?

Our great-grandfathers get credit for our vices, but we acquire our own virtues.

We are traveling pretty fast. If you mention "The Pilgrim's Progress" to the average boy of today he would think you were talking about some new game.

One reason why Mother is stooped shouldered from doing all the housework alone is because her daughter has to practice walking as if she were doubled up, because she had acquired the Debutante Souch.

You can always get a woman mad by telling her that you heard her snoring.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A LETTER FROM HAWAII.

Big Sandy News:

Louisa, Ky.

Dear Sirs:—Since so many of my Big Sandy friends have requested me to write a short story of Hawaii, and as I am unable to write to each one individually, have decided to write to the NEWS with a request that it be published, provided that the space is available.

A century and nearly two score of years have passed since the existence of the Hawaiian Islands came to the knowledge of the civilized world through the discovery of Capt. Cook in 1778. He named them the Sandwich Islands in honor of the Earl of Sandwich who financed his expedition. During the past century much has been told of them and their inhabitants, their natural beauty and tropical wealth. Friendly lips have sung their praises, and not a few pens have been dipped in the making of Hawaii's story. Today we are telling the story in a new way, with the aid of camera and canvas. Hawaii will say much for herself, for words can never picture to your minds the loveliness, beauty and grandeur woven in every scene which has earned for her the title of the "Paradise of the Pacific."

What is its people's origin? What is the origin of the Hawaiian people? From whence did they come? Were they ever cannibals? Questions such as these greet us on every side.

The origin of the Hawaiian race is really unknown. Historians of the earliest existence, but because of a similarity between them and the race of the South Pacific Islands, in language, appearance, custom, religion, beliefs and practices, the writer of Polynesian legends has concluded that all of the Pacific Islanders have sprung from a common source.

The Hawaiians were never cannibals though their religious traditions have some times called for the sacrifice of human life. They never practiced cannibalism.

## Discovered by Capt. Cook.

Capt. Cook, who discovered them, was received with the utmost hospitality and reverence as a king or god. He and his crew remained several weeks among the people, accepting their gifts of feathered cloaks, fruits and food, replenishing their boats with necessary supplies, with little or no reimbursement.

A year later Capt. Cook again landed upon these hospitable shores. Again the native chiefs and subjects made

## Prices Way Down

Beginning TUESDAY MORNING At 8:15

Here are prices that should quickly move our summer stocks. Every item is one that you can well use for several weeks.

Especially should this sale appeal to you who are going on a vacation trip. It will certainly give you more money for the trip, together with a complete wardrobe.

## Women's Coats

We have divided our women's silk and wool coats in two lots and priced them for a quick clean up. Lot No. 1—All COATS up to \$17.50 at only \$4.75. Lot No. 2—All COATS up to \$27.50 at only \$7.50.

## Wash Suits

If you are at all interested in a wash suit, we would like you to see these, most all sizes are here, and the assortment of colors and styles is not bad with values up to \$12.50 at only \$3.50.

\$3.50

## Two Very Attractive Skirt Specials

Women's and Misses Silk Skirts, the season's approved styles, in black, navy and brown, waist sizes 22 and 24 inches, values up to \$15.00 for only \$5.00.

Women's and Misses' Wash Skirts, a representative showing of the season's best fabrics; quite a variety of styles.

\$1.00 VALUES at .85c

\$1.50 VALUES at \$1.00

\$2.50 VALUES at \$1.50

\$3.50 VALUES at \$2.50

\$5.00 to \$7.50 VALUES at \$2.95

## Lingerie Dresses

For Women or Misses Specially Low Priced.

\$ 3.50 VALUES at \$1.95  
\$ 5.00 VALUES at \$2.95  
\$ 7.50 VALUES at \$4.95  
\$10.00 VALUES at \$5.00  
\$12.50 to \$30 VALUES at just 1-2 PRICE

## White Lingerie Dresses For the Children

Just note these savings, and they are dainty, pretty dresses, too, in sizes 2 to 6 and 6 to 14.

50c Values at .39c  
75c Values at .49c  
\$1.00 Values at .69c  
\$1.50 Values at \$1.00  
\$2.00 Values at \$1.25

## Juniors' and Misses' Colored Wash Dresses

These should prove doubly attractive to you, mothers, because they are very desirable for school wear, the styles are good, the colors are good, and all sizes 12 to 17, and 14 to 18, with the

\$1.00 Dresses at .85c  
\$1.50 Dresses at \$1.45  
\$2.00 Dresses at \$1.95  
\$3.50 Dresses at \$2.95

\$5.00 Dresses at \$4.95  
\$7.50 Dresses at \$6.95  
\$10.00 Dresses at \$9.00

## The Anderson-Newcomb Co.

On Third Avenue

Huntington

him welcome, and in friendly association they lived until he allowed members of his crew to desecrate one of their sacred temples. This precipitated a row and when Capt. Cook refused to leave even an idol to those who cherished it, a fight ensued in which many natives were killed and in which the English navigator lost his life. His body was carried to one of the temples or heiaus, where the usual funeral rites were performed. Afterward, according to the custom of that day, the flesh was stripped from the bones and burned, while the bones were tied up in red feathers and delivered to his commander.

Alexander's history tells of many acts of cruelty perpetrated by the sailors, an entire village being destroyed by fire in revenge for the death of their commander.

It is indeed sad to think that he who was destined to open for these benighted people the doorway of civilization should have paid with his life a sacrifice to willfulness and inconsistency. At the beautiful bay of Kealahou (or the bay of the Awakening Spirit) a monument to his memory marks the place of his landing on the island of Hawaii, as well as that of his death, while slowly but surely the spirit of an awakening conscience has gone on making and changing the story of Hawaii's people.

## Eight Inhabited Islands.

There are eight inhabited islands in this once little island kingdom and these with a few smaller islands—the nesting place of birds—comprise the territory of Hawaii. Hawaii, the largest island of the group, especially noted for containing Kilauea, the largest and most active volcano in the world, holds the capital and largest city in the territory. It is at Pearl Harbor, a few miles from Honolulu, where the United States is laying the foundation for its strongest fortification. Maui is not without its own features of fame, for here is supported 10,000 feet in the air Haleakala, the largest extinct crater known to man. Molokai, known as the Luper Island, though only a small peninsula, is guarded by wooded cliffs and stretching toward the ocean to the north, and nurses the affected ones. Their number is less than a thousand in all and are of every nationality. They are under the care of a regular physician, with sisters of mercy teaching and nursing them. These people plant their land, fish as of yore, attend their church. They play, dance, indulge in games and anything that can be added to give their garden sanatorium semblance of a summer resort is supplied by the Government. The one severe hardship, next to the bearing of their disease, is the isolation from their families.

Kauai is known as the Garden Island and is the most beautiful of all the group. The others are of minor importance. Long before the English boat discovered her bow across the Pacific's equator, long before anyone dreamed of their existence, the islands were in the ever-burning fires of Kalanaka. Something may be learned of Hawaii's nativity. Time has carved her signals on age-worn cliffs and volcanic domes. The mouths of many deep pits have long been dumb, but these silent monuments of nature's rearings, like the ancient Sphinx of Egypt, holds prehistoric records of Hawaii's birth. Great indeed must have been the pride of mother nature when she brought these islands to view above the flood waters.

## Occupied by Brown Race.

To the Eden of the Pacific came the children of the Brown race, a quarter million strong, great of stature, strong of limb and tender of heart. They

hunted the seas, planted the vales and scaled the mountain heights. Freely they had received and care-free they lived. With their hands they fashioned the tools and built themselves houses of grass. They fell tall timbers and hewed themselves boats. They built temples and offered sacrifices and worshipped the shade of ancestors and chiefs.

## Influence of Missionaries.

In the making and shaping of Hawaii's history the hands of the missionaries wielded the strongest weapon. Arriving on these shores seventy-four years after the discovery of Capt. Cook, the missionaries laid the foundation for Hawaii's development on religious, moral and educational lines.

This feeble attempt toward writing a story of the first days of Hawaii is respectfully submitted for the information of those who may feel interested in Hawaii's future or have a kindly feeling towards those who followed the Stars and Stripes to her shores for the purpose of defending and seeing that no foreign foe come to wreck the happiness of her people.

PRESS T. MARSHALL,  
Co. "E" 1st U. S. Infantry,  
Schottel Barrack,  
Hawaiian Territory,  
July 19th, 1914.

## DRYING APPLES.

## PEACHES AND PEARS.

(Home and Farm.)

While much has been written and said about the canning of fruit, we find that much interest is being manifested again in the drying of fruit as a means of preserving it for future use. I have always been a bit partial to dried fruit, not that I do not favor the canned article, but there are some virtues in the dried peach or apple that we do not find in the ones in the can. While the flavor of the dried fruits is almost never the same as that of the fresh article for cooking and keeping, together with the shipping qualities, the dried article is a winner. The main change which takes place during drying is the loss of water, and the food value of a pound of dried fruit is therefore much greater than a pound of fresh or canned fruit.

In drying fruit, one of the main essentials is to have it dried in such a way that it shall retain as much of the natural flavor and food ingredients as possible, together with soft texture, attractive appearance, good keeping qualities and freedom from insects or dirt or harmful substances of any kind.

For some kind of fruit, especially for raisins and figs, artificial drying does not work as well as sun drying. The great difficulty with natural drying is the open air, aside from the uncertainty of the weather, is the exposure to the dust and insects. Everyone knows that dust may be the bearer of all sorts of germs, causing disease as well as the decay of the fruit. But it is possible to guard against these dangers by choosing clean and protected drying places, by preventing careless and unnecessary exposure, by sterilizing, and by careful packing and marketing.

## The Right Trays.

The uncertainties of the weather may be to an extent overcome by having a shed and a system of trays. These trays I have described before, but for the benefit of many new readers I will describe them briefly again. Let them be built of strong, light material some two inches in depth, but have the ends made of material four inches high. They may be twenty-four inches wide by forty-eight inches long. Other dimensions may be used if this width and length are not to your liking, but do not depart from the depth dimensions given. Have scaffold or frames made to support these

trays out in the open where they will get the full force of the sun's shining. At nights, and when the weather is threatening, these trays may be stacked under the shed, by using one on top of the other, the difference of height in the sides and ends will provide spaces for the air to pass. By this means safety from showers is provided, and one can sit in the shade and fill the trays, taking them out in the sunny yard when they are dried.

I am not in this article attempting to offer suggestions to the grower who is planning to put a large quantity of fruit on the market in the dried form, but rather to the average farmer with the ordinary home orchard, who grows fruit for his home supply with some surplus to sell to his neighbors. Where fruit is to be dried on a large scale, for commercial purposes, it is best to have the machines which peel, core and slice, together with vats, elevators, etc., for handling the fruit almost entirely by machinery from the time it leaves the tree until it is packed in boxes ready for shipment.

## Dried Apples.

After apples have been peeled, cored and sliced, they should be dipped for a few minutes in a weak solution of salt and water. The purpose of this dipping is to prevent the discoloration which ordinarily occurs when the flesh of the apple is exposed to the air. The temperature of the evaporating machine, if one is being used, should be carefully watched and regulated, so as not to burn or harden the fruit. Pears may be handled about the same as apples.

Peaches are sometimes peeled, but apricots are practically always dried with the peeling on. Place the fruit trays with the skin down. I suppose no one would dry their apricots without removing the seed. It can be done, but is considered a poor quality and an undesirable article when the stones are left in the fruit.

The climate of California is well adapted to the drying of figs, but for years it was impossible to develop a fig that is entirely satisfactory as dried fruit has been developed, and the dried fig industry of California is growing rapidly. The figs are washed, salt water before drying and again after the drying is almost completed. The fig tree may be grown in almost any mild climate, but the varieties with fruit only under special conditions. So far, we have only the district of California as a proven dried fig districts of America. But if we can't dry figs we can dry apples, pears, peaches and apricots.

## PAX, W. VA.

A great many of the foreign race of people are preparing to return to their native country to make ready for the war which seems to be certain.

The firm of Hatfield & Caldwell has just begun operating their new store, The O'Neal Construction Co. has begun constructing a 10-room graded school building.

The contract of constructing a hardware and dry goods building combined will be let out soon. Dimensions 50 by 100 feet.

Dr. Cottle, dentist, has located over L. P. Berry's store.

Dr. Hunter and wife have returned from a visit to Louisville.

J. D. Hatfield, who has been visiting home folks in Logan county, has returned.

J. R. Caldwell and family will visit relatives in Logan county soon.

Mrs. W. P. and Mrs. J. R. Caldwell were calling on Mrs. Irwin Davis recently.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the Smyth Hardware Store Monday night.

CASEY JONES.